

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJÁB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

ODDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA AND RÁJPÚTÁNÁ,

Received up to 17th March, 1885.

POLITICAL.

The *Shafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 14th March, states that it will not be surprised if, owing to the complications in Central Asia, the British Government is induced to occupy Kandahar or Herat ere long. Apparently the object of the Rawal Pindi Darbar, to which the Amír has been invited, is to impress him with an idea of the power of the British Government and to strengthen friendly relations between Afghánistán and England. A darbar on a grand scale was also held in honour of the Indian visit of Sher Ali, but it went for nothing, because no definite assurance of aid was held out to him against Russian aggression. *Moniti meliora sequamur.* The Viceroy should clearly explain British policy to Abdul Rahmán, and tell him what aid he may expect from the British Government in time of need. It is still more necessary to win the good will of the Afghan people in general. The Amír has dealt with persons, who exhibited loyalty to British Government during the late

Kábul war, with great severity, but the Government of India has not interfered on their behalf. The non-interference of Government has led the frontier tribes to imagine that it is very selfish and does not help its friends in difficulty. The Amír should be prevented from oppressing the British Government's friends in Afghánistán.

Circulation,
535 copies.

The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 12th March, approves of

The same.

the Pindi Darbar, and remarks that its influence will not be confined to this country and Afghánistán, but will extend to Central Asia and Russia. Those English newspapers, which are always ready to pick holes in Lord Ripon's coat, say that his Lordship should have held such a darbar, but any unprejudiced person will admit that there was no necessity for holding it in his time. He did all that was necessary at the time to establish friendship between this country and Afghánistán.

Circulation,
350 copies.

The *Nyáya Sudhá* (Harda), of the 11th March, referring

The same.

to the darbar, observes that evidently the object is to conclude an alliance with the Amír in view of the Central Asian crisis. If hostilities break out, the troops assembled at Pindi will at once make a forward movement. If the Russian Government thinks that the difficulties of England in the Soudan afford it a favourable opportunity for carrying out its designs in Central Asia, it will soon have its mind disabused. (The *Vritta Dhára*, Dhár, of the 12th March, adverting to the darbar, observes that every effort should be made on the occasion to cement friendship with the Amír.)

Circulation,
605 copies.

A correspondent of the *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the

The same.

13th March, adverting to the darbár which will be held in honour of the Amír's visit, argues that some Native Chiefs should be invited to attend it, and they should give him entertainments on the occasion, in order that he may be able to judge of their loyalty and the power of the British Government. It would

be a good thing if the darbár were held at Allahabad, and Abdul Rahman were shown the principal towns on the way, such as Ráwal Pindi, Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore.

The *Akhbár-i-Álam* (Meerut), of the 10th March, is in favour of a vigorous policy being pursued in Central Asia in order to prevent Herat from falling into the hands of Russians. No reliance should be placed on the words of the Russian Government.

Central Asian affairs.

Circulation,
80 copies.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Shafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 14th March, in an article headed "Nádir Sháh-like plunder," remarks that some persons are at a loss to understand how, in spite of the invasions of this country by Mahmud of Ghazni, Shaháb-ul-din of Ghor, Timur, Nádir Sháh, &c., the people were formerly much better off than at present. The fact is that the invasions were few and far between, and the invaders plundered only some towns and places. But now the entire country is being drained of its wealth in more civilized ways. No less than fourteen millions sterling are sent home every year under the name of "home charges" for the support of the India Office, the payment of pensions to retired Anglo-Indian officers, and so forth; and the service the retired Anglo-Indians do to this country in return for their pensions is that they always strongly oppose the grant to natives of their just rights and privileges. It will be remembered that Sir James Fitz Stephen, in his opposition to the Ilbert Bill, went the length of contending that Her Majesty's proclamation had not the force of law! It is superfluous to add that the children of the soil put a vast sum of money into the pockets of English merchants every year. Mr. Hyndmann is not far beyond the mark in saying that 70 millions of people in this country do not have even two full meals during the day.

Poverty of India under British rule.

Circulation,
350 copies.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 15th March, referring to the Working of the Trades' License Act, complains that the revision of assessments every year, though necessary owing to changes in the incomes of traders, involves a great deal of inconvenience and expense to them. Some officials make over-assessments from over-zeal, and others, who are corrupt, do so with a view of extorting bribes. The system, under which objections against assessments are disposed of, is equally unsatisfactory. The objections are sent for further enquiry and report to tahsildárs themselves, who naturally support the assessments they have before made as far as possible. Dishonest assessors and their equally dishonest friends greatly harass and fleece the trading classes. The *Nasim* is of opinion that objections against assessments should be heard at every place by a local committee consisting of four or five Municipal Commissioners as Members and a Deputy Collector as President. The committee should carefully examine the account-books of the assessee who has filed an objection, and also of those with whom he has dealings, in order to ascertain his income. The account-books of traders are often discredited by tahsildárs as false or forged. It is impossible that a trader should have two sets of books, one of which is a genuine one and the other a forged one. If any one be found to have two sets, he should be prosecuted and punished and not let off with a mere dismissal of his objection. Moreover, the evil can be checked by requiring traders to have their account-books signed and sealed by the proposed committees.

Circulation,
375 copies.

The *Núru-l-Anwár* (Cawnpore), of the 14th March, in commenting upon the same subject, observes that, as assessors generally belong to the higher classes, they are not acquainted with the condition of trading classes, and that the lists prepared by them are unsatisfactory in consequence. The assessments

should be made at each place by a committee consisting of honest and respectable persons belonging to the middle class, and checked by another committee similarly constituted. Objections should be heard with great care in order that there may be few or no appeals to Commissioners. A petition of objection is subject to a court-fee of one anna, and, it is believed, a notice by an assessee of the stoppage of his business petition for the abandonment of trade probably to a court-fee of eight annas. The levy of such court-fees presses severely on the people and should be done away with.

A correspondent of the *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 12th March, briefly describes the history of the religious quarrel between the Hindus and Musalmáns at Agra, charging the local authorities, European and native, with showing unjust sympathy with the latter, and does not believe the rumour regarding the alleged restoration of friendship between the two classes. The writer is of opinion that the only way of effecting a conciliation between them is by transferring all prejudiced officers, European and native, from Agra.

A correspondent of the *Anwáru-l-Akhhár* (Lucknow), of the 12th March, urges that Qázis appointed under the provisions of Act XII of 1880 should be also made sub-registrars as before. No persons other than such Qázis should be allowed to solemnize marriages among Musalmáns, and there should be only one Qázi in a town.

Circulation,
250 copies.

A correspondent of the *Naiyar-i-Ázam* (Moradabad), of the 9th March, is surprised that a civilized and paternal Government like the Government of India does not check the use of *chandu* and *madak* among its subjects, which have most ruinous effects on the health of consumers.

Circulation,
175 copies.

The *Safir-i-Panjāb* (Hoshiarpur), of the 10th March, states that Lord Dufferin has rendered a great service

to this country in connection with the payment of the cost of the Indian Contingent of troops sent to the Soudan. Owing to his earnest representations the Home Government has agreed to charge only the ordinary expenses of the troops to this country, and to pay all the extraordinary expenditure from the Imperial Treasury. In strict justice England should have paid the entire cost, but this country should be thankful to his Lordship even for the small concession he has obtained for it.

Payment of the cost of the Indian Contingent sent to the Soudan.

The *Khair Khudh-i-Kashmir* (Lahore), of the 12th March, states that the increased facilities of communication, the security of life and property, and the establishment of schools and dispensaries are benefits which the British Government has, in common with other civilized Governments, bestowed on its subjects. But the one benefit for which the natives should be most thankful to it is political education. It teaches them the art of government in order that they may be able to manage their own affairs in course of time.

British rule.

The same paper, advertizing to a communication which Caligraphers in the it lately received from the Foreign Office, is glad to state that it was written on thick foolscap paper and enclosed in a large cover, but regrets to say that the handwriting was anything but good. All departments of the Government of India, especially the Foreign Department, which corresponds with native chiefs and foreign countries, should have good caligraphers.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Astāb-i-Panjāb* (Lahore), of the 13th March, urges that District and Divisional Officers in their cold-weather tours should make Official tours.

themselves more accessible to the poorer classes of the community and ascertain their grievances. The official tours, as at present conducted, are not of any great use.

The *Waqúya-i-Álam* (Gházípur), of the 9th March, states that the transfer of Mr. Gill, Assistant Magistrate, from Gházípur is viewed with deep regret by all classes of the people there. Few other civilians can boast of enjoying such popularity among natives.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Jám-i-Jamshed* (Moradabad), of the 8th March, referring to the case of Munshi Hukam Chand, M.A., late Extra Assistant Commissioner, Panjáb, who was ordered to resign the service for leaving his station, in spite of previous warning, without obtaining permission from his superiors, observes that the punishment was too severe. A temporary suspension would meet all the requirements of the case. The offence of which the Munshi was guilty is secretly committed by both European and native officers every day. The dismissal of such able officers for such small offences will terrify all Government servants. It is to be hoped that the Panjáb Government, which has earned a well-deserved reputation for justice, will reconsider the Munshi's case and reinstate him in the service.

Circulation,
150 copies.

The *Agra Akhbár*, of the 14th March, in its local news column, states that when the Magistrate lately had occasion to examine the diary of the city police-station in connection with a criminal suit, he considered it very suspicious and asked the District Superintendent of Police to report upon it. The Superintendent fixed a date for holding an enquiry, but the enquiry was not made on that day. Is it meant to hush up the matter? The Magistrate should see to this. The new City Inspector of Police never visits the city, but he would

Circulation,
150 copies.

do well to do so occasionally. Some petty thefts have lately occurred at Naibasti.

Circulation,
110 copies.

A correspondent of the *Bhārat Bandhu* (Aligarh), of the Next Muharram and the 13th March, drawing the attention of the Local Government to the fact that the Rāmlila will synchronise with the Muharram this year, proposes that the District Magistrates should be advised to send for the leaders of the Hindú and Muhammadan communities in their districts and strictly warn them against the commission of religious riots. Moreover, the Hindú and the Muhammadan processions should be regulated in such a way that collisions may be impossible.

Circulation,
125 copies.

The *Gyān Pradáyini Pátriká* (Lahore), for February, Government and widow- adverting to Mr. Malabari's memorandum on the question as to how far Government could interfere to encourage the remarriage of widows, remarks that it concurs with the newspapers of Bengal in condemning Government interference with religious matters. But if Government only performed its duty in connection with such matters, that would not be regarded as an unjust interference. Widow-marriage has been already legalized by an Act of 1857. Government can do one thing more to encourage such marriages. Persons, who ridicule widows for remarrying, should be made liable to prosecution for defamation.

The same journal states that pariah dogs are most cruelly beaten to death by sweepers under orders from municipal committees within municipal limits. One Dr. Richardson has discovered a scientific method of killing the brutes by carbonic gas. The *Pátriká* then briefly describes the arrangements made at Battersea for the purpose in accordance with that method, and observes that it is no doubt a great improvement on the cruel method in vogue in this country. But it would be still better if the brutes, instead of being put to death, were banished to some uninhabited island.

The *Tahzib* (Moradabad), of the 5th March, urges that

Circulation,
105 copies.

Suggested repeal of Arms Act. natives should be allowed to carry arms in order that they may be able to defend their lives and property against robbers and render aid to Government in an emergency. As they have made great progress in education and civilization and have been reconciled to British rule, no rebellion or insurrection among them is possible.

Prevalence of theft in British India. A correspondent of the same paper complains that theft largely prevails under British rule owing to the lenient punishment provided for it in the Indian Penal Code. Under the former native kings that crime was almost unknown, as thieves were deprived of their hands and feet. It is believed that even at present cases of theft are few and far between in Rampur, where robbers do not get off so easily as in British territory. The writer does not mean that the same cruel mode of punishment which was in vogue in past times should be revived, but that thieves should be more severely dealt with than at present.

POST-OFFICE AND RAILWAY.

A correspondent of the *Raft-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the

Circulation,
400 copies.

R. G. Hogg, Esq., Director-General of Post-office. 7th March, praises Mr. R. G. Hogg, Director-General of Post-office, for his admission of natives of tried ability and experience to the higher ranks of the postal service in every province, and is glad to observe that they have fully justified their appointment to offices of trust and responsibility. It is to be devoutly wished that Mr. Hogg will not retire, but return to duty at the end of his long furlough which terminates shortly, as there is still much room for improvement in the postal administration. Post-Masters-General were accustomed to bestow all well-paid appointments on their friends and relatives, in utter disregard of the claims of old and experienced officials. Being alive to the prevalence of this nepotism, Mr. Hogg, just before his departure on furlough,

framed new draft rules regarding the recruitment of higher posts in the department with a view of checking the evil. The first act of his *locum tenens*, Mr. James, on assuming charge of the Directorship, was to issue Circular No. 191 of 10th March, 1884, which was based on his draft. The *Raftq* publishes a full vernacular translation of the circular, by which the appointment of Probationary Superintendents was abolished, and postal officials drawing Rs. 50 and over were declared eligible for admission to the prescribed Superintendentship examination on recommendation of Post-Masters-General. The writer is of opinion that the restriction as to the recommendation of Post-Masters-General should be removed, because they may abuse their power. The removal may be quite safely effected, as the mere passing of the examination does not entitle an official for a Superintendentship. But there ought to be some restriction as to age and service of candidates for the examination. Under the existing rules a man, who enters the postal service to-day, may be allowed to compete for the examination in question to-morrow. It is to be hoped that Mr. Fanshawe, Officiating Director at present, will take the above suggestions into consideration.

Circulation,
1,880 copies.

A correspondent of the *Akhbār-i-Ām* (Lahore), of the 11th March, referring to the railway mail service, observes that, on the Sindh, Panjáb, and Delhi Railway, the same sorters work from Lahore to Umballa, where they are relieved by others who work from Umballa to Delhi. The distance between Lahore and Umballa is 87 miles, and that between Umballa and Delhi 161 miles. But the sorters on the Panjáb Northern State Railway fare still worse. The same men have to work from Lahore to Peshawar, a distance of 278 miles, at a stretch! The men pulled on as best they could during the cold weather, but it will be cruelty to subject them to such treatment during the hot weather. Formerly there were relays of sorters at Rawal Pindi.

NATIVE STATES.

The *Rájputána Gazette* (Ajmere), of the 9th March, complains that Sardár Hardial Singh does not properly manage the affairs of Márwar, and refers to the telegrams which were lately sent from Ajmere to the Viceroy finding fault with his proceedings. The serious charges brought against him should be at once enquired into. What are Colonel Powlett, Political Agent, and old and experienced State officers like Mahta Bijaya Singh and Nawáb Muhammad Faizulla Khán about, and why do they not endeavour to put everything to rights?

Circulation,
160 copies.

A correspondent of the same paper, writing from Jodhpur, complains that there is at that place a Maulvi of the Ghair Muqallid class of Musalmáns, who calls other classes of Muhammadans as well as Hindus and Christians unbelievers, praises the assassins of the late Lord Mayo and Mr. Justice Norman, and has made hundreds of disciples among the low and ignorant classes of Musalmáns.

A Maulvi at Jodhpur.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

A correspondent of the *Mittra Vids* (Lahore), of the 9th March, referring to the movement set on foot by the municipal committee of Muttra for the expulsion of monkeys from that place to the Hardwar forests, condemns the movement as involving great injustice to the brutes, which, it says, have lived in Muttra from time immemorial. The measure will also be a costly one. The number of monkeys there has been estimated at ten thousand, and Rs. 34 will be paid for the capture of every one hundred of them. (A correspondent of the *Bhárat Bándhu*, Aligarh, of the 13th March, also protests against the proposal.)

Proposed expulsion of monkeys from Muttra.

Circulation,
270 copies.

The *Khurshid-i-Afaq* (Pilibhit), of the 14th March, complains that articles of food, such as Sale of adulterated articles of food at Pilibhit. flesh, milk, *ghi*, &c., sold at Pilibhit by traders are very impure and unwholesome.

It appears from the *Amjadul-Akhbar* (Budaun), of the 15th March, that the editor of the *Katehar Punch* was lately convicted by the District Magistrate of Budaun of publishing obscene language and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or undergo imprisonment for 21 days. The proprietor of the paper paid the fine for the editor.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Asbab-i-Hind</i>	Jullundur, ...	Urdú	Weekly ...	Barkat Ali ...	1885. March 14th ...	1885. March 15th ...	150 copies.
2	<i>Asbab-i-Panjáb</i>	Lahore ...	Ditto	Tri-weekly, ...	Diván Bútá Singh, ...	9th, 11th & 13th.	12th, 14th & 16th respectively.	500 "
3	<i>Agra Akhbar</i>	Agrá ...	Ditto	Weekly ...	Shujáan-i-Hasan ...	7th & 14th	13th & 16th respectively.	150 "
4	<i>Ain-i-Akhbar</i>	Morádábád ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	Diláwar Ali ...	8th ...	11th ...	145 "
5	<i>Akhbar-i-'Alam</i>	Meerut ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	10th ...	13th ...	80 "
6	<i>Akhbar-i-'Am</i>	Lahore ...	Ditto	Bi-weekly ...	Mukund Rám ...	11th & 14th	14th & 17th respectively.	1,880 "
7	<i>Akhbar-i-Chuner</i>	Chunar ...	Ditto	Weekly ...	Hanámán Prasad ...	10th ...	12th ...	300 "
8	<i>Almalu-i-Akhbar</i>	Delhi ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	Fakhr-i-din ...	10th & 14th	15th & 16th respectively.	298 copies (including 45 copies taken by Govt.).
9	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh ...	Urdú-Eng-lish.	Bi-weekly ...	Guláb Rái ...	10th & 14th	12th & 16th respectively.	102 copies.
10	<i>Almorá Akhbar</i>	Almorá ...	Hindí	Weekly ...	Sadá Nand ...	9th ...	12th & 17th	100 "
11	<i>Amjad-i-Akhbar</i>	Badáun ...	Urdú	Ditto ...	Ali Amjad Husain, ...	7th & 15th	11th & 17th respectively.	150 "
12	<i>Ans-i-Hind</i>	Agrá ...	Ditto	Tri-monthly, ...	Mirzá Kébiq Husain	10th ...	17th ...	400 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.).
13	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow, ...	Ditto	Weekly ...	Chandan Lal ...	7th ...	12th ...	...
14	<i>Anjuman-i-Panjáb</i>	Lahore ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	Secretary to the Anjuman-i-Panjáb.	14th ...	17th ...	...

List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
15	<i>Andar-i-Akhbar</i> ...	Lucknow, ...	Urdú	Weekly	Tegh Bahádur	March 12th	1885. March 17th	250 copies.
16	<i>Ashraf-i-Akhbar</i> ...	Delhi	Ditto	Tri-monthly,	Mirzá Khán	" 11th	" 15th	110 "
17	<i>Bihar Bandhu</i> ...	Aligarh	Hindi-Eng-lish.	Weekly	Totá Rám	" 13th	" 16th	110 "
18	<i>Bihar Jivan</i> ...	Benáres	Hindi	Ditto	Rám Kríshna Varmá	" 9th & 16th	" 11th & 17th respectively.	1,400 "
19	<i>Dabid-i-Sikandar</i> ...	Rámpur	Urdú	Ditto	Muhammad Husain,	" 9th	" 11th	453 "
20	<i>Delhi Punch</i> ...	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Fazlu-d-din	" 11th	" 14th	331 "
21	<i>Gowze Gazette</i> ...	Bulandshahr.	Ditto	Ditto	Gangá Sabáí	" 12th	" 15th	40 "
22	<i>Gurmukhi Akhbar</i> ...	Amritsar	Gurmukhi	Ditto	Jhandá Singh	" 11th	" 16th	250 "
23	<i>Gyan Pradyot Pat-trika.</i>	Lahore	Hindi	Monthly	Nabin Chandar Rai,	" For Jan. & Feb.	" 16th	125 "
24	<i>Hem-i-Hind</i> ...	Cawnpore,	Urdú	Weekly	Muhammad Nabí-Ashraf.	March 12th	" 14th	613 "
25	<i>Hindustani</i> ...	Lucknow,	Ditto	Tri-weekly,	Gangá Prasad	" 11th, 13th & 15th.	" 11th, 13th & 16th respectively.	600 "
26	<i>Idam</i> ...	Meerut	Ditto	Published six times a month.	Muhammad Mir	" 10th	" 16th	280 "
27	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i> ...	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdú,	Bi-weekly	Mahábír Prasad	" 11th & 14th	" 13th & 17th respectively.	150 "
28	<i>Jalsa-i-Tar</i> ...	Meerut	Urdú	Weekly	Ganeshi Lal	" 8th	" 11th	90 "
29	<i>Jam-i-Jamshed</i> ...	Moradábád	Ditto	Ditto	Jamshed Alf	" "	" "	150 "
30	<i>Kanyakubj Prakash,</i>	Lucknow,	Hindi	Monthly	Balbadra Misra	" For Feb.	" 13th	250 "

31	<i>Kard Punch</i>	... Allahābād, Lucknow, Benāres ..	Urdū	Urdū	Weekly	... Muhammad Ismāil, Muhammad Yaqūb, Lakshmi Shankar, M.A.	March 7th, 9th, 13th	... 16th, 13th, 14th	... 600 copies (including 324 copies taken by Govt.).
32	<i>Kārdmah</i>	...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...	...
33	<i>Kāshī Patṛikā</i>	...	Hindī-Urdū	Hindī-Urdū	Ditto	...	...	...	...
34	<i>Kātehar Punch</i>	... Aonlā	Urdū	Urdū	Tri-monthly	Ahmad Shāh	11th & 1st Feb.	14th & 16th respectively.	110 copies
35	<i>Kāvi Vachan Sudhā</i>	Benāres	Hindī	Hindī	Weekly	Chintāmani Rāo	9th	14th	350
36	<i>Khair Khudh-i-Aalam</i>	Delhī	Urdū	Urdū	Ditto	Mir Hasan	8th & 13th	11th & 15th	190
37	<i>Khair Khudh-i-Islām</i>	Allahābād	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Ismāil	10th	16th	300
38	<i>Khair Khudh-i-Kashmir</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Sālig Rām	12th	15th	...
39	<i>Khurshaid-i-Afāq</i>	Pilābhīt	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Mazhar Ahsan Khān	7th & 14th	12th & 17th	...
40	<i>Koh-i-Nar</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Harsukh Rāi	10th, 12th & 14th	12th, 14th, & 16th respectively.	525 copies (including 50 copies taken by Govt.).
41	<i>Lawrence Gazette</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Hidāyat Ali	4th	14th	130 copies.
42	<i>Lyttel Gazette</i>	Delhī	Ditto	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Balsāq Dās	8th	11th	300
43	<i>Māwadr Gazette</i>	Jodhpur	Hindī-Urdū	Hindī-Urdū	Weekly	Gobardhan Dās	9th	13th	90
44	<i>Māntr-i-Qaisar</i>	Lucknow	Urdū	Urdū	Ditto	Ghulām Muhammad	10th	12th	200
45	<i>Malla-i-Nar</i>	Cawnpore	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Durgā Prasad	14th	17th	300
46	<i>Mih-i-Ilāhkhān</i>	Delhī	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	8th	13th	200
47	<i>Mih-i-Nimroz</i>	Bijnor	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Mubīn-Ilāh	9th	11th	175
48	<i>Mitra Vids</i>	Lahore	Hindī	Hindī	Ditto	Mukund Rām	9th	...	270
49	<i>Mulla Dopiazā</i>	Ditto	Urdū	Urdū	Ditto	Ahmad Bakhsh	...	...	...
50	<i>Muir Gazette</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ganesni Lal	12th	15th	...
51	<i>Musd-i-Am</i>	Āgrā	Ditto	Ditto	Tri-monthly	Ahmad Khān	10th	17th	100
52	<i>Muraqqa-i-Tahzīb</i>	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Bihārī Lal	1st	14th	125
53	<i>Naiyar-i-Azam</i>	Morādābād	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Amjad Ali	9th	13th	175
54	<i>Najm-i-Hind</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Pandit Avtar Krishn.	28th & 8th March.	11th & 14th respectively.	195

List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
55	Vasim-i-Agrá	Ágrá	Urdú	Weekly	Jamná Dás	1885. March 15th	1885. March 16th	350 copies.
56	Nasim-i-Sahar	Badáun	Ditto	Ditto	Imtiáz Ahmad	" 11th	" "	175 "
57	Vigamomdyán	Lucknow.	Ditto	Monthly	Debi Prasád	" 1st	" 14th	180 "
58	Nizam-ul-Mulk	Morádábád	Ditto	Weekly	Ihtishámu-l-dín	" 14th	" 17th	110 "
59	Nur Afshán	Ludhiáná,	Ditto	Ditto	Rev. C. B. Newton	" 12th	" 14th	775 "
60	Nur-i-Budáun	Áonlá	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Sháh	" "	" 15th	300 "
61	Nur-ul-Anwar	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	Abdu-l-Hamid	" 14th	" "	375 "
62	Nusratu-l-Akhbar	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	" 8th	" 13th	200 "
63	Nyaya Sudhá	Hardá	Maráthi-Eng- lish.	Ditto	Básudeva Bháskar,	" 11th	" "	350 "
64	Oudh Akhbar	Lucknow,	Urdú	Daily	Sheo Prasád	" 11th to 17th	" 11th to 17th respectively.	605 copies (in- cluding 94 copies taken by Govt.)
65	Oudh Punch	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Sajjád Husain	12th	17th	450 copies.
66	Panjáb Akhbar	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Shamsu-l-dín	" 4th, 7th & 11th.	" 11th, 14th & 15th respec- tively.	275 "
67	Panjáb Punch	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Firozu-l-dín	11th	13th	80 "
68	Patiala Akhbar	Patialá	Ditto	Ditto	Dín Muhammad	" 10th	" 12th	363 "
69	Praýda Samakhar	Allahábád,	Hindi	Ditto	Dewaki Nandan	" 11th	" 11th	700 "
70	Qaisarí	Jullundur,	Urdú	Ditto	Ahmad Bekhsh	" 14th	" 15th	110 "
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83	Surár-i-Qaisari	Rámpur	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	Muhammad Razá	...	12th	...	16th	...	70	"
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ALLAHABAD,
The 21st March, 1885

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